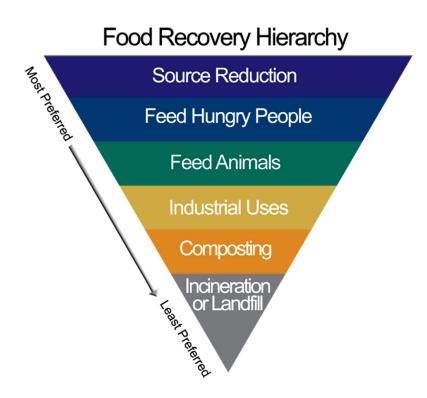
Progress Toward Meeting the 2030 Food Loss and Waste Goal Briefing for Congress

November 2022
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Land and Emergency Management



Purpose of Discussion

- Provide background on
 - National 2030 Food Loss and Waste Reduction Goal & status
 - Food waste and climate change
- Discuss current EPA efforts to reduce food loss and waste
 - Circular Economy Strategy Series & Bipartisan Infrastructure Law grant programs
 - Food and organics strategy
 - EPA's Sustainable Management of Food efforts





U.S. 2030 Food Loss and Waste Reduction Goal

In 2015, EPA and USDA announced a goal to "reduce food loss and waste by 50% by 2030"

https://www.epa.gov/sustainable-management-food/united-states-2030-food-loss-and-waste-reduction-goal





Food Loss and Waste Reduction Goal Progress

- The goal aims to cut in half per capita food waste sent to landfill, controlled combustion, sewer, co/anaerobic digestion, compost/aerobic digestion, and land application.
- 2016 baseline of 328 lbs/person
 - > 2030 goal is to cut in half to 164 lbs/person
- 2018 334 lbs/person





Food Waste and Climate Change

- Food loss and waste accounts for 8% of global anthropogenic GHG emissions
- One-third of all food in the United States goes uneaten
- More than 85% of the GHG emissions associated with food waste occur during production, processing, and distribution
- Food comprises over 24% of municipal solid waste in landfills



• MSW landfills are the third-largest source of human-related methane emissions in the U.S., accounting for 14.5% of methane emissions in 2020







Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)



Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling Grants



Recycling Education and Outreach Grants



Battery Collection Best Practices and Labeling Guidelines



Objectives:

- A. Improve Markets for Recycling Commodities
- B. Increase Collection and Improve Materials Management Infrastructure
- C. Reduce Contamination in the Recycled Materials Stream
- D. Enhance Policies to Support Recycling
- E. Standardize Measurement and Increase Data Collection



Draft National Food Loss and Waste and Organics Strategy

Focuses on:

 preventing the loss and waste of food and increasing access to healthy, nutritious food, where possible, and

 increasing the recycling of organic materials, including food, yard and tree trimming waste, and other organic (carbon-based) waste.

 enhancing policies to support food loss and waste prevention and organics recycling

Identifies federal and stakeholder actions to create a stronger, more resilient, more equitable and more cost-effective food system and organics recycling solutions.

